

KASTAK, V.

A new species of the monogenetic leech of the genus Dactylogyrus Diesing,  
1850 in the fish Barbus meridionalis petenyi (eck.)

P. 137. (Biologia. Vol. 12, no. 2, 1957, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, NO. 2  
February 1958

KASTAK, Vendelin; ZITNAN, Rudolf

Age dynamics of some fish helmintoses. Biologia 14 no.12:940-944 '59.  
(EEAI 9:7)

1. Helmintologicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied, Kosice.  
(WORMS, INTESTINAL AND PARASITIC)  
(FISHES)  
(PARASITES)

KASTAK, Vendelin

A study of the correlation of the quantity of occurrence of *Galba truncatula* to the hydrogen-ion concentration (pH) of water in its own biotopes. *Biologia* 15 no.4:280-284 '60. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Helmintologicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied, Kosice.  
(*GALBA TRUNCATULA*)  
(HYDROGEN-ION CONCENTRATION)  
(WATER)

KUZNETSOV, S.I.; KARZINKIN, G.S.; YEGOROVA, A.A.; ~~KASTAL'SKAYA, M.A.~~;  
KARASIKOVA, A.A.; IVANOV, M.V.; ZAVARZIN, G.A.; DERYUBINA, Z.P.

Rigid vegetation as green fertilizer for increasing the productivity of fish farms. Vop.ikht. no.5:119-137 '55. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk SSSR i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii, VNIRO.

(Fish culture)

KASTAL'SKIY, A. A.

Shkrob, M. A., and Kastal'skiy, A. A., "Water Purifiers in High-Pressure Electric Power Stations." Kotloturbostroyeniye, No 5, 1949.

KASTAL'SKIY, A.A.

[Water processing filters] Fil'try vodopodgotovitel'nykh ustanovok. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1953. 271 p. (MLBA 7:11D)

KASTAL'SKIY, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; GOLU-BENKOVA, L.A., redaktor; SMOL'YAKOVA, M.V., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Studies on the hydraulics of water main systems and pumping stations]  
Issledovaniia po gidravlike vodoprovodnykh setei i nasosnykh stantsii.  
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture, 1954.  
159 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:10)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vodosnab-  
zheniya, kanalizatsii, gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy i inzhener-  
noy gidrogeologii.

(Water supply engineering)

*KASTAL'SKIY, A.A.*

KASTAL'SKIY, A.A.

Scientific and technical conference on water treatment and purification of drinking water. Vod. 1 san. tekhn. no.3:36-37 Je'55.  
(Water--Purification--Congresses) (MIRA 8:12)



KASTAL'SKIY, A.A.

AID P - 2570

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 110-a - 9/16

Author : Kastal'skiy, A. A., Kand. Tech. Sci.

Title : ~~Efficient type of CO2 degasifier~~  
Efficient type of CO2 degasifier and its design

Periodical : Teploenergetika, 8, 43-45, Ag 1955

Abstract : The problem of designing and utilizing a new carbon dioxide degasifier is discussed. The defects of degasifiers now in use are listed. A schematic diagram of the experimental degasifier is presented and a theoretical analysis of its operation is given. Seven diagrams.

Institution : All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Water Supply, Sewer Systems, Hydraulic Structures and Engineering Hydrogeology

Submitted : No date

KASTAL'SKIYA, A.  
USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Water Treat-

ment. Sewage Water, I-11

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62456

Author: Kastal'skiy, A. A., Lebedeva, N. S.

Institution: None

Title: Method for Computing Water Deironing Units

Original

Periodical: Vodosnabzheniye i san. tekhnika, 1956, No 1, 14-19

Abstract: To oxidize  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  dissolved in water the pH must be raised to 7.5 by removal by aeration of  $\text{CO}_2$  excess dissolved in water and formed by decomposition of  $\text{Fe}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ . Concentration of  $\text{CO}_2$  removed from the water is computed as the difference between the analytically determined and the equilibrium  $\text{CO}_2$ , plus 1.57 c mg/l (c is concentration of  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ ). For removal of  $\text{CO}_2$  are recommended film gas-removers packed with Raschig rings. Specific expenditure of air  $\sim 4 \text{ m}^3$  per one  $\text{m}^3$  of water, optimal rate of flow  $90 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2$  per hour. Desorption coefficient can be determined by means of curves shown in the paper.

Card 1/1

KASTAL'SKIY, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Calculating desorption devices of the bubbling type. Khim.prom.no.8:489-492 D '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Vodosnabzheniya, kanalizatsii, gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy i inzhenernoy gidrogeologii. (Desorption) (Chemical apparatus)

**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000**

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**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R000721030012-5"**

KASTAL'SKIY, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich (AU Sci-Res Inst of Water Supply, Canalization, Hydrotechnics & Engr Geol) awarded sci degree of Doc Tech Sci for the 28 May 57 defense of dissertation: "Physical methods for eliminating gaseous solutions from water in the process of water treatment" at the Council, Mos Engr-Constr Inst imeni Kuybyshev; Prot No 11, 10 May 58.

(BMVO, 10-58,20)

KASTAL'SKIY, A.A.; VANYAKIN, D.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy  
redaktor; SMIRNOVA, A.P., redaktor izdatel'stva; GUSEVA, S.S.,  
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Designing apparatus for removing dissolved gases from water during  
the water preparation process] Proektirovanie ustroystv dlia  
udaleniia iz vody rastvorenykh gazov v protsesse vodopodgotovki.  
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit., 1957. 146 p.  
(Distillation apparatus) (MIRA 10:7)  
(Water--Purification)

KASTAL'SKIY, A.A.

KASTAL'SKIY, A.A.

Methods for calculating vacuum degasifiers. Vol. 1 san. tekhn. no.2:  
(MIRA 10:6)

32-36 F '57.

(Water--Aeration)

KASTAL'SKIY, AA

KASTAL'SKIY, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Method of designing decarbonizers with wooden spread. Teploenergetika  
(MIRA 10:9)  
4 no.10:78-81 O '57.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vodosnabzheniya,  
kanalizatsii, gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy i inzhenernoy gidro-  
geologii.

(Feed-water purification)



ABRAMOV, N.N., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; GENIYEV, N.N., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk [deceased]; PAVLOV, V.I., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk [deceased]. Primalni uchastiye: KLYACHKO, V.A.; KASTAL'SKIY, A.A.; POKROVSKIY, V.N.; MOSHIN, L.F., prof., retsenzent; MINTS, D.M., prof., retsenzent; ABRAMOV, S.K., dotsent, retsenzent; BONDAR', F.I., inzh., retsenzent; KROTOV, I.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; SMIRNOVA, A.P., red.isd-va; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhn. red.; SOLNTSEVA, L.M., tekhn.red.

[Water-supply engineering] Vodosnabzhenie. Izd.3., perer. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.materialam, 1958. (MIRA 12:5)  
578 p.

(Water-supply engineering)

YEGOROV, A.I.; KASTAL'SKIY, A.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.;  
NINEMYAGI, D.K., red.izd-ya; GOL'BERG, T.M., tekhn.red.

[Hydraulic calculation of pipe systems for water distribution  
in purifying structures of water-supply systems] Gidravli-  
cheskii raschet trubchatykh sistem dlia raspredelenia vody  
v vodoprovodnykh ochistnykh sooruzheniyakh. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo  
lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.materialam, 1960. 122 p.  
(MIRA 14:4)

(Water-supply engineering--Tables, calculations, etc.)

KASTAL'SKIY, A.A., doktor tekhn.nauk

Modern equipment for water conditioning and purification. Zhur. VKHO  
5 no.6:665-677 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Water--Purification)

24371  
S/063/61/006/002/001/004  
A105/A129

21.4500

AUTHOR: Kastal'skiy, A.A., Doctor of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Decontamination of waste waters containing radioactive substances

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal vsesoyuznogo khimicheskogo obshchestva im. D. I. Mendeleyeva, 1961, v. 6, no. 2, 193 - 199

TEXT: The author lists the methods used in the USSR and in other countries for the elimination of radioactivity from waste waters. The simplest and cheapest method for decontamination consists in keeping the waste materials in a closed container for a period of time equal to 6 half-lives of the isotope. It is applicable only to short-lived isotopes, such as  $I^{132}$  ( $T = 2.23h$ ),  $Cu^{64}$  ( $T = 12.88 h$ ),  $Cl^{38}$  ( $T = 37.29 min$ ),  $Cl^{39}$  ( $T = 55.5 min$ ),  $N^{24}$  ( $T = 15.06 h$ ), etc. For isotopes with long half-lives used more frequently, the decontamination methods must comply with two main conditions a) decontamination of the waste water to such a degree that it can be returned to the open water system, and b) a maximum decrease of the waste water volume, in which radiochemical impurities removed from the decontaminated waste waters are concentrated. The permissible concentration of the radioactivity in the water is expressed through the ratio  $Cu/1$  in weight units:

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$M = \frac{89 \cdot A \cdot T \cdot C}{10^{12} \cdot \text{max.perm.}}$  mg/l, where A is the atomic weight of the radioactive element, T - the half-life in sec, C - maximum permissible concentration of the radioactive element in the water in  $\text{m.p. Cu/l}$ . The selection of the decontamination method depends on: the quality of the waste water, its consumption, the type of radioactivity contained in the water, the general level of activity in the waste water, etc. A decontaminating station has been designed in the USSR. Its construction and experimental data derived from it were discussed at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Application of Atomic Energy in Geneva in 1958 (Ref.2). The station decontaminates two types of water: 1) from animal experimental stations containing organic impurities, and 2) from the radiochemical scientific research laboratories, containing a certain amount of cleansing media, radioactive impurities and salts in the waste water. Figure 1 is a general diagram of the station: the waste water from the animal stations enters the receiver reservoir, from which it is pumped to the biological sections of the station, consisting of the primary tank, aerotank and the secondary tank. After the latter, the water is collected in the mixing reservoir, where it is mixed with the waste waters coming from the radiochemical research laboratories. From there the combined material is pumped to the diffusion-clearing apparatus with an underlying slurry compressor of the ВНИИГС.

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Decontamination of waste waters ...

(VNIIGS)-type. A solution of iron vitriol and caustic soda is added to the water prior to clearing. It then enters the clearing filters, in which there is a lower layer of quartzite sand with fractions of 0.5 - 1.0 mm and an upper layer of ground anthracite with a fraction size of 1.2 - 1.8 mm. The water is poured after the filters into an intermediate reservoir from where it is pumped to a two-stage ionic center, consisting of two groups of H- cationite (with the KY -2 (KU-2) cationite) and OH- anionite AH -2Φ (AN-2F) filters. The first stage extracts the macrocomponents, i.e., the  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Na}^{+}$ ,  $\text{Cl}^{-}$ ,  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  ions. In order to reduce the volume of the radioactive wastes, the following steps are taken: compression of residues formed as a result of coagulation in the slurry compressor, centrifuging the residue, returning the rinsing waters from the clearing filters to the head of the station, i.e., to the mixing reservoir; reuse of the regenerating solutions and rinsing waters, evaporation of the regenerating solutions and rinsing waters. A serious disadvantage of the described station is its complexity of design and operation. These can be simplified by complete desalting of the water in the system, on the basis of which radioactive waste waters are formed. This would eliminate the need for the evaporating set-up and other devices needed for the reduction of the volume of the waters removed from the decontamination cycle at the ionic center. The design of the decontaminating station can be further

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simplified by reusing the water which has been decontaminated. The use of sulfuric acid instead of nitric acid simplifies the construction of the corrosion-resistant tanks, pipelines and armature, where the acid and its solutions are stored. A second diagram of an experimental station is presented in Figure 3 (Ref. 4). This set-up differs from that of Figure 1 in that there is no biological department, since in this case the waste waters do not originate from the animal laboratories; and also by the presence of a vertical standing tank instead of a clearing vessel with a suspended residue layer, the presence of a single-stage ion-exchange, separated evaporation of the regenerated waters from the cationite and anionite filters, and the use of a special storing tank for the reduction of the volume of the hydrate residues introduced into the storage tank. The waste waters enter the collecting reservoir 1, from where they are pumped to a mixer 2. In the mixer a solution of ferric sulfate used as a coagulant is added to the processed water (100 mg/l) and a solution of caustic soda is added to bring the pH of the water to 10. The main mass of the hydrate residue formed is retained in the vertical standing tank 3. The final clearing of the water is accomplished in the filter 4. The completely clear water is collected in the intermediate reservoir 5 and is then pumped through the cationite sulfur-carbon filter 6 and anionite filter 7 loaded with ЭДЭ-10П (EDE-10P) anionite. The decontaminated water is

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poured into the water reservoir. In order to reduce the volume of the radioactive residues brought out for storage, the following measures are used: the residues are compressed in the vertical standing tank and directed to the special storage tank 8, the rinsing waters are returned from the quartzite filters to the reservoir 1, the regenerating and rinsing waters are evaporated after the cationite filter in apparatus 9 with removal of the vat residue into a special storage tank 11, evaporating the regenerating and rinsing waters after the anioite filter in the evaporator 10 with removal of the vat residue to the same storage tank 11. The following conclusions are drawn: The selection of a design of a decontaminating set-up primarily depends on the chemical and radiochemical composition of the waste waters. Waters containing a large amount of organic substances should be subjected to biological decontamination, coagulation with subsequent standing and filtering and completion of the decontamination process on the ion-exchange filters. If there are only radioisotopes in the waste waters, then no ion-exchange filters are required. Centrifuging and vacuum-filtration of the residues removed from the clearing and standing tanks with their preliminary freezing and melting sintering of the waste products into ceramic and glass-type blocks, are recommended. There are 4 tables, 3 flow sheets, 1 graph and 12 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 7 non-Soviet-bloc.

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KASTAL'SKIY, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.;  
MINTS, Daniil Maksimovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof. Prinsipal'  
uchastiye: MIKHAYLOV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; NOVAKOVSKIY,  
N.S.; ABRAMOV, N.N., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent;  
NIKIFOROV, G.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., retsenzent; PREGER,  
Ye.A., retsenzent; BULYGIN, A.K., retsenzent; LIPKIN, Ye.V.,  
retsenzent; VOZNAYA, N.F., kand. khim. nauk, retsenzent;  
BELOV, A.N., dots., retsenzent; AGRANONIK, Ye.Z., kand. tekhn.  
nauk, retsenzent; NOVIKOV, P.V., inzh., retsenzent; SHVARTS,  
R.B., inzh., retsenzent; KONYUSHKOV, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk,  
nauchnyy red.; NIKOLAYEVA, T.D., red. izd-va; GOROKHOVA, S.S.,  
tekhn. red.

[Water treatments for drinking and for industrial uses] Podgo-  
tovka vody dlia pit'evogo i promyshlennogo voiosnabzheniia.  
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Vysshiaia shkola," 1962. 557 p.

(MIRA 16:1)

1. Kafedra vodosnabzheniya Leningradskogo inzhenerno-  
stroitel'nogo instituta (for Nikiforov, Preger, Bulygin,  
Lipkin, Voznaya, Belov, Agranonik).

(Water--Purification)

KLYACHKO, V.A.; APEL'TSIN, I.E.; Prinimali uchastiye: PAVLOV, G.D.;  
MIRKIS, I.M.; TURCHINOVICH, V.T., prof., retsenzent;  
KASTAL'SKIY, A.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.;  
SMIRNOVA, A.P., red.izd-va; GOL'BERG, T.M., tekhn. red.

[Preparation of water for industrial and municipal water supply] Podgotovka vody dlia promyshlennogo i gorodskogo vodo-  
snabzhenia. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i  
stroit. materialam, 1962. 818 p. (MIRA 16:3)  
(Water--Purification)

KASTAL'SKIY, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; RODZILLER, I.D., kand.  
tekhn. nauk, ratsenzent; SMIRNOVA, A.P., red.;  
BOROVNEV, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Designing of plants for the chemical demineralization of  
water] Proektirovanie ustanovok dlia khimicheskogo obes-  
solivaniia vody. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Stroi-  
izdat, 1964. 210 p. (MIRA 17:3)

KORYUSHKOV, Andrey Maksimovich; KASTAL'SKIY, A.A., doktor tekhn.  
nauk, prof., retsenzent; SKVORTSOVA, I.F., red.

[Water-supply] Vodosnabzhenie. 3. izd., perer. i dop. Mo-  
skva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 295 p. (MIRA 17:9)

ACC NR: AP6036953 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/011/3177/3180

AUTHOR: Kastal'skiy, A. A.; Kruglikova, L. N.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad (Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Effect of uniaxial compression on the radiative recombination of germanium

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 11, 1966, 3177-3180

TOPIC TAGS: germanium single crystal, radiative recombination, compressive stress

ABSTRACT: The radiative recombination of germanium was studied at liquid nitrogen temperature under uniaxial compression acting along the [111] and [100] crystallographic axes. n-Germanium with an antimony concentration of  $2 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  was used. Changes in the spectra of radiative recombination under the influence of changing loads are explained in terms of changes taking place in the conduction band. For certain samples at high pressures (at  $2000 \text{ kg/cm}^2$  for compression along [111] and  $4000 \text{ kg/cm}^2$  along [100]), the spectrum expanded considerably toward the infrared side, and as the pressure increased further, a broad maximum appeared which was  $0.027 \text{ eV}$  distant from the first maximum; upon removal of the load, the spectrum recovered its original shape. Although the origin of the second maximum is unclear, it does not appear to be due to radiation through dislocations, but to some local states arising in the forbidden band. In conclusion, authors thank S. M. Ryvkin for a useful discussion and a

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ACC NR: AP6036953

steady interest in this work. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 18Feb66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 004

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S/181/63/005/003/004/046  
B102/B180

AUTHOR: Kastal'skiy, A. A.

TITLE: Method of determining the adhesion level parameters in CdS-type semiconductors

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 3, 1963, 724-729

TEXT: In CdS-type semiconductors the carrier adhesion traps are assumed to be, not on one discrete level, but in a whole band (FTT, 3, 1973, 1961). The electron trap density distribution and trapping cross section are calculated from data on photoconductivity excitation by a single rectangular light pulse superposed to constant illumination. This new method is based on the fact that the number of electrons on the adhesion levels depends on the concentration of traps filled by electrons and on the position of the Fermi quasilevel ( $\mu$ );  $\theta$  the time for thermal equilibrium to be established between the conduction band and any adhesion level depends on the electron trapping cross section for that level. Relations are derived that connect this cross section with the trap concentration near the Fermi quasilevel and with data obtained from the photocurrent

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rise caused by the light pulse.  $\mu$  can be shifted by varying the illumination and thus the whole spectrum of the cross sections and trap concentration can be determined. The method is also applicable to discrete adhesion levels. For  $\alpha$ -type adhesion

$$\gamma(s)|_{s=\mu} \frac{dM}{ds} \Big|_{s=\mu} \approx \frac{N}{kT} \frac{d}{dN} \left[ \left( \frac{\beta_{\text{phen.}}}{\beta} - 1 \right) \frac{1}{\phi_{\mu}} \right]. \quad (19);$$

yielding the cross-section spectrum if  $dM/ds$  is known. This equation is obtained from the current oscillogram which yields the ratio  $\beta/\beta_{\text{phen.}}$  true to phenomenological quantum yield, by

$$\frac{dM}{ds} \Big|_{s=\mu} = \left( \frac{\beta}{\beta_{\text{phen.}}} - 1 \right) \frac{N}{kT}. \quad (8).$$

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$$\beta_{\text{ф.м.}} = \frac{\varphi(\gamma, m_0, N_0) \beta}{\int_{u_2}^{u_1} \gamma(\varepsilon) \left( \frac{dM}{d\varepsilon} - \frac{dm_0}{d\varepsilon} \right) d\varepsilon + \varphi(\gamma, m_0, N_0)} \quad (15)$$

$$\theta_\mu = \frac{1}{\int_{u_2}^{u_1} \gamma(\varepsilon) \left( \frac{dM}{d\varepsilon} - \frac{dm_0}{d\varepsilon} \right) d\varepsilon + \varphi(\gamma, m_0, N_0)} \quad (16)$$

$$\int_{u_2}^{u_1} \gamma(\varepsilon) \left( N_0 e^{\frac{\mu}{kT}} + N_0 \right) \frac{d\Delta m}{d\varepsilon} d\varepsilon = \gamma(\mu) \left( N_0 e^{\frac{\mu}{kT}} + N_0 \right) \int_{u_2}^{u_1} \frac{d\Delta m}{d\varepsilon} d\varepsilon =$$

$$= \varphi(\gamma, m_0, N_0) \Delta m_n \quad (13)$$

$$L = L_0 + l,$$

$$m_n = m_0 + \Delta m_n(t),$$

$$N = N_0 + \Delta N(t),$$

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$f(\epsilon)$  is the product of the electron trapping cross section for the  $\epsilon$  energy level, and the thermal velocity of the neutron,  $\tau$  is the electron lifetime in the conduction band,  $k$  the light absorption coefficient,  $L$  the intensity of the constant illumination,  $l$  that of the light pulse;  $l_0$ ,  $\Delta M(t)$  and  $\Delta N(t)$  are small with respect to the stationary values (subscript 0);  $u_1 - u_2 > 2kT$ . In the case of a narrow band

$(u_1 - u_2 < 2kT) \frac{dM}{dt} = M_0 / (u_1 - u_2)$ , and, when  $u_2 - (u_1 - u_2)/2 = \mu$ ,  $\int_0^\infty M_0/2 = (1 - \beta'_{\text{eff}} / \beta)(1/\theta_\mu)$ ; the number of traps is  $M_0 = 4N'(\beta/\beta'_{\text{eff}} - 1)$ . There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. M. I. Kalinina (Leningrad Polytechnic Institute imeni M. I. Kalinin)

SUBMITTED: September 12, 1962

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Method of determining the adhesion ...

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B102/B180

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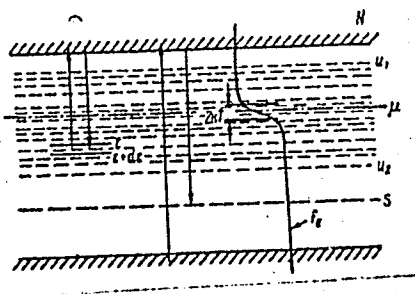


Fig.

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L 14292-65 EWA(h)/EWG(k)/EWP(k)/EWT(1)/T Pf-4/Pi-4/Pz-6/Peb IJP(c) AF  
AP4049127

AUTHOR: Konstantinov, B. P.; Grinberg, A. A.; Kastal'skiy, A. A.;  
S. N.

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady\*, v. 159, no. 1, 1964, 49-52, and bottom  
half of insert facing p.44

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasound, ultrasound generation, semiconductor  
ultrasonics, p-n junction ultrasonics

\*Proceeding from the work of the Scientific Center of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, 1962-1963, 1964-1965, 1966-1967, 1968-1969, 1970-1971, 1972-1973, 1974-1975, 1976-1977, 1978-1979, 1980-1981, 1982-1983, 1984-1985, 1986-1987, 1988-1989, 1990-1991, 1992-1993, 1994-1995, 1996-1997, 1998-1999, 2000-2001, 2002-2003, 2004-2005, 2006-2007, 2008-2009, 2010-2011, 2012-2013, 2014-2015, 2016-2017, 2018-2019, 2020-2021, 2022-2023, 2024-2025, 2026-2027, 2028-2029, 2030-2031, 2032-2033, 2034-2035, 2036-2037, 2038-2039, 2040-2041, 2042-2043, 2044-2045, 2046-2047, 2048-2049, 2050-2051, 2052-2053, 2054-2055, 2056-2057, 2058-2059, 2060-2061, 2062-2063, 2064-2065, 2066-2067, 2068-2069, 2070-2071, 2072-2073, 2074-2075, 2076-2077, 2078-2079, 2080-2081, 2082-2083, 2084-2085, 2086-2087, 2088-2089, 2090-2091, 2092-2093, 2094-2095, 2096-2097, 2098-2099, 2100-2101, 2102-2103, 2104-2105, 2106-2107, 2108-2109, 2110-2111, 2112-2113, 2114-2115, 2116-2117, 2118-2119, 2120-2121, 2122-2123, 2124-2125, 2126-2127, 2128-2129, 2130-2131, 2132-2133, 2134-2135, 2136-2137, 2138-2139, 2140-2141, 2142-2143, 2144-2145, 2146-2147, 2148-2149, 2150-2151, 2152-2153, 2154-2155, 2156-2157, 2158-2159, 2160-2161, 2162-2163, 2164-2165, 2166-2167, 2168-2169, 2170-2171, 2172-2173, 2174-2175, 2176-2177, 2178-2179, 2180-2181, 2182-2183, 2184-2185, 2186-2187, 2188-2189, 2190-2191, 2192-2193, 2194-2195, 2196-2197, 2198-2199, 2200-2201, 2202-2203, 2204-2205, 2206-2207, 2208-2209, 2210-2211, 2212-2213, 2214-2215, 2216-2217, 2218-2219, 2220-2221, 2222-2223, 2224-2225, 2226-2227, 2228-2229, 2230-2231, 2232-2233, 2234-2235, 2236-2237, 2238-2239, 2240-2241, 2242-2243, 2244-2245, 2246-2247, 2248-2249, 2250-2251, 2252-2253, 2254-2255, 2256-2257, 2258-2259, 2260-2261, 2262-2263, 2264-2265, 2266-2267, 2268-2269, 2270-2271, 2272-2273, 2274-2275, 2276-2277, 2278-2279, 2280-2281, 2282-2283, 2284-2285, 2286-2287, 2288-2289, 2290-2291, 2292-2293, 2294-2295, 2296-2297, 2298-2299, 2300-2301, 2302-2303, 2304-2305, 2306-2307, 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ACCESSION NR: AF4049127

... a change in the thickness of the space charge and this  
change the force of attraction, which in turn determines the stress  
within the crystal. Resonance conditions are investigated in the  
case of a high bias potential applied in the barrier direction and a

that of the junction material. Three limiting cases are then con-  
sidered: the case of a symmetric system with equal p and n regions,  
equal acceptor and donor concentrations, and the thickness of the  
p and n regions larger than the thickness of the acceptor space  
charge; the case of the acceptor space charge being much thinner than  
the donors and both being much thinner than the p and n  
regions; and a similar case modified by the p region being much  
thinner than the n region of the junction. The second case is considered

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... that in a ...

... at a voltage of 1 V, a ... of 0.5 cm, the ... in the

the resonance region greatly exceeded the theoretical value, which caused the amplitude to drop by about 3 orders of magnitude below the theoretical. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

...: Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut im. A. F. Ioffe, Akademi  
... Physicotechnical Institute, Academy of Sciences (S.S.R.)

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323

ACC NR: AT6034794 (14) SOURCE CODE: UR/2914/66/000/042/0100/0109

AUTHOR: Nartov, I. M. (Candidate of technical sciences); Rozenblat, I. Kh.;  
Kastal'skiy, A. L.; Srabov, K. Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: Operational technical specification of "Peking" class tankers

SOURCE: Leningrad. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo flota. Informatsionnyy sbornik, no. 42(152), 1966. Tekhnicheskaya ekspluatatsiya morskogo flota voprosy nadezhnosti sudov i ikh silovyykh ustanovok (Technical operation of the Merchant Marine; problems of reliability of ships and their power systems), 100-109

TOPIC TAGS: ship, marine engineering, marine engine, ocean transportation, tanker/Peking tanker

ABSTRACT: A detailed analysis is presented of the main technical characteristics of six tankers of the "Peking" class ships of 40,000-tons displacement. The indices are based on data concerning operation of the ships during the first four years after launching as indicated in Table 1 of the original article. The analysis covers

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UDC: 629.123.56.022



ACC NR: AT6034794

various runs made by the ships, standing time, various fuels used, engine performance, labor required for repairs, as well as power and speed indices. The article includes a detailed criticism of machinery defects. These are explained by the fact that "Peking" class ships are the first heavy-tonnage Soviet vessels to have steam turbines (19:000 hp each). Orig. art. has: 3 figures, and 4 tables. [GC]

SUB CODE: 13, 11/SUBM DATE: none/ORIG REF: 004/

Card 2/2

I. 09051-67

ACC NR: AR6032260 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0398/66/000/006/V007/V007

AUTHOR: Nartov, I. M.; Rozenblat, I. Kh.; Kastal'skiy, A. L.; Srabov, K. Ye.

TITLE: Technical operational indices of Peking tankers 6

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Vodnyy transport, Abs. 6V34

REF SOURCE: Inform. sb. Tsentr. n.-i. in-t morsk. flota, no. 4(152), 1966, 100-109

TOPIC TAGS: ship, vessel, steam superheater tanker/Peking tanker

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the basic technical indices of the first 4 years of operation of six Peking tankers built in 1960—1963 with 40,000 t displacement and 19,000-hp steam turbines. An analysis is given, and data of the time in operation (sailing and standing) for this vessel is compared with those of "Leninskiy Komsomol" general cargo vessels. Data on the main operational characteristics of the vessel are presented: power, mean annual duration of operation and speed. Analysis of repair work done on the main parts of the power plant showed that the greatest labor input was required by the main boilers (67.6% of the overall cost of the boiler maintenance in the second year of operation). Failures of KVG-34 steam

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ACC NR: AR6032260

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boilers, which had the largest number of failures, included leaks in economizers, cracks in hinges, spots in the tube expander of the steam superheaters, leaks in welds spots of the air heaters, worn-out nozzle sprayers, and a worn-out brick lining. The GTZA was the most reliable power plant. The periods during which the other main parts and mechanisms of the power plant worked were determined and presented in tabular form. A set of test runs is used for eliminating the basic structural defects in this series of ships. I. Makarov. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13/

Card 2/2    nst

KASTAL'SKIY, A. Ye.

BESSONOV, N.A.; KASTAL'SKIY, A. Ye.

Comments on the stage of the development of the theory of capillarity  
in the 18th century. Vop. ist. est. i tekhn. no. 3:199-200 '57.  
(Capillarity--History) (MIRA 11:1)

ORFANOV, I. K.; KASTAL'SKIY, B. V.

Conference on the geography of the Volga-Vyatka Economic Region.  
Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 96 no. 2:157-158 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

157T39

KASTAL'SKIY, I.

USSR/Electronics - Insulators, High Fre- Mar 50  
quency  
Cables, Insulation

"Metal Insulators," I. Kastal'skiy, 2 pp

"Radio" No 3

Examines line a quarter-wave length long used as support for conductors carrying high-frequency currents, i.e., as a metallic insulator. Mentions use of quarter-wave length lines as supporting insulators in coaxial cables.

157T39

FBP

KASTAL'SKIY, L.I.

AUTHOR: KASTALJSKIY, L.I.

PA - 2019

TITLE: On the Problem of the Generation of Gaussian Impulses.  
(K voprosu o generirovanii impuljsov kolokeljnoy formy, Russian)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, 1957, Vol 12, Nr 1, pp 73-75 (U.S.S.R.)

Received: 2 / 1957

Reviewed: 3 / 1957

ABSTRACT: In connection with the emission of impulses the question of the immunity from disturbance is of essential importance. Above all the problem of the form of impulse must be investigated. The present paper describes the scheme of the generation of Gaussian impulses. The first chapter deals with the optimum form of impulse of impulse systems of the many-channel connection. Compared with other forms of impulses the Gaussian impulse is the best solution from the point of view of the conservation of a low product value of  $\Delta f \cdot \Delta t$ . ( $\Delta f$  characterizes the concentration of the frequency spectrum of the impulse and  $\Delta t$  denotes concentration of the impulse according to time). From the equation set up in this case it may be seen that the Gaussian impulse is well concentrated according to time. Besides, however, it changes in accordance with the Gaussian function, i.e. the frequency spectrum of such an impulse is concentrated in a compact manner. These properties are of particular importance when being used as a working impulse in many-channel systems in broadcasting. Gaussian impulses

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On the Problem of the Generation of Gaussian Impulses. PA - 2019  
can be obtained by the method of low frequency filters and by the  
method of the deformation of squared impulses.

The second chapter investigates the first of these methods, in  
which the full resistances are interconnected according to growing  
of their sizes. A diagram illustrates the approved practical scheme  
of a four-cascade filter with three terms in the cascade. Such a  
scheme provides a sufficiently good approximation of the trial  
curve to the computed curve.

ASSOCIATION: Not given.

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2



L 47567-66 EWT(1)/T IJP(c) WW/GG/GW

ACC NR: AP6032162

SOURCE CODE: UR/0077/66/011/005/0359/0369

AUTHOR: Kastal'skiy, L. I.

ORG: none

43  
B

TITLE: Possibility of investigating the transmission of a narrow beam of light across and through the sea by the method of photographic photometry

SOURCE: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, v. 11, no. 5, 1966, 359-369

TOPIC TAGS: light transmission, photometer, photocell, light scattering, attenuation constant, light attenuation, ~~sea water~~, sea water

ABSTRACT: It is pointed out that the use of a photo photometer in investigating the propagation of light in water would eliminate some of the difficulties which occur when photomultipliers and photocells are used for this purpose. The experimental investigation of the distribution of the light in the vicinity of a narrow-beam of light transmitted across a water surface and through the water is described. The source of light was an enclosed high-pressure DRSh-500<sup>th</sup> lamp with a reflector, the beam divergence of which was about 1.5°. An enclosed motion-picture camera with a rate of 24 frames/sec was used to record the illumination due to scattering of the light. The camera was equipped with remote-controlled neutral and interference filters. In some experiments the light source was held 0.5 m above the

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UDC: 535.247.1:535.445

L 47567-77

ACC NR: AP6032162

sea surface, and the camera was at a depth of 5 m. The experiments were conducted in sea state 3—4 (Beaufort). The recording time was 3 sec so as to record the variation of the light field associated with the variation in the structure of the sea surface during the longest period of the wave. The instruments used in measuring the density gradations of the film, which are proportional to the flux of direct light and light scattered by the water, are described. The dependence of illumination on the angle between the source and the receiver was determined from the density gradations. The attenuation constant in the sea water with transparency of about 10 m was also determined. Some of the experimental data obtained were confirmed using a photomultiplier photometer. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 8 formulas. [CS]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 24Jun65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS:  
5095

Card 2/2 ymb

S/229/63/000/001/001/004  
E194/E455

**AUTHORS:** Rozenberg, G.Sh., Candidate of Technical Sciences,  
Kostykin, V.F., Engineer, Kastal'skiy, S.A., Engineer,  
Sadadin, V.A., Engineer

**TITLE:** The use of gas turbines as marine auxiliaries

**PERIODICAL:** Sudostroyeniye, no.1, 1963, 24-29

**TEXT:** Gas turbines offer advantages as marine auxiliaries in cases where their light weight, simplicity of construction and reliability are of primary importance and their heavy fuel consumption is acceptable. This applies to the drive of emergency and peak generators and to fire pumps. If waste-heat boilers are used in conjunction with auxiliary gas-turbines, the fuel consumption may be less by a factor of 1.5 than that for a diesel generator with auxiliary boiler or a steam turbo-generator with main boiler. This method has been used on the American ship "Pioneer Moor". In hydrofoil vessels weight and space are at a premium but voyages are brief and refuelling is frequent. Under these circumstances, gas turbines could offer considerable advantages as auxiliaries. As compared with the usual diesel engines, and making due allowance for fuel consumption, the output  
Card 1/2

The use of gas turbines ...

S/229/63/000/001/001/004  
E194/E455

of generators, or of pumps, is three times greater with gas-turbine drive. Loading pumps on tankers are usually steam-driven and particularly on diesel and gas-turbine tankers this requires large auxiliary boilers. Of course some boiler provision must be made for heating the cargo, for washing tanks and meeting general ship requirements during voyages, but the extra power required during loading operations is better provided by an independent drive from either a diesel or gas turbine. In tankers too, an inert gas atmosphere must sometimes be provided in fuel tanks; a gas turbine can serve this purpose and also provide compressed air for main engine starting and so on. Gas turbines for marine auxiliary use should be of the simple open-circuit type without regeneration. A range of sizes will be required between 45 and 1000 h.p., the majority up to 300 h.p. For gas turbines up to 500 h.p. radial turbines and centrifugal compressors give higher efficiencies than axial turbines and compressors. It is unlikely that gas turbines will be advantageous as the main drives of ship's generators except where a waste-heat boiler can be used. However, gas turbines may be very useful as peak load generators, particularly in passenger ships. There are 6 figures and 5 tables.  
Card 2/2

KISELEV, V.S.; KASTAL'SKIY, Ye.M.; RYABOV, A.V.

Efficient methods for gravity surveying on a 1:200,000 scale  
employing a helicopter and using barometric leveling under the  
conditions of the northeast of the U.S.S.R. Sbor.luch.rats.  
predl. pt. 2:3-4 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1.Severo-Vostochnoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.

GRABENKO, I.K., prof.; KASTANAYAN, Ye.S., dotsent; LEVCHENKO, A.L., ordinator

Case of hemochromatosis (bronze diabetes). Kaz. med. zhur. no.4:56-  
58 JI-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz kliniki fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - prof. I.K. Grabenko)  
Rostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(HEMOCHROMATOSIS)

GUBAREV, Ye.M., prof.; KASTANAYAN, Ye.S., dotsent; MOISEYENKO, N.D.,  
assistant (Rostov-na-Donu)

Increase of the ammonia in the blood of tuberculosis patients and  
its significance in the origin of tuberculosis patients and its  
significance in the origin of tuberculous intoxication. Kaz. med.  
zhur. no. 2:108-109 Mr-Apr '61. (MIRA 14:4)  
(TUBERCULOSIS) (AMMONIA) (BLOOD—EXAMINATION)

<sup>V</sup>  
KASTANAEV, KH. G.

Uchet proizvodstva v tsekhakh mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda. Moskva, Mashgiz,  
1950. 127 p. forms.

[Accounting in shops of a machine-building plant.]

DLC: HF5686.M2K3

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library  
of Congress, 1953.



KASTANYEV, KV. G.

N/5  
783.303  
.E61

Normative Erfassung und Kalkulation der Produktion im Maschinenbau, von  
G. G. Bocharov und Kh. G. Kastanyev.

281 p. tables.

Translation from the Russian: Normativnyy uchet i kal'kulyatsiya produktsii  
v mashinostroyenii, Moscow, 1951.

Bibliographical footnotes.

MAKAROV, AN. G.

Accounting in auxiliary shops of a machine building plant Moskva, Mashgiz, 1954. 151 p.

ZHEBRAK, M.Kh., redaktor; KASTANAYEV, Kh.G., redaktor; BOCHAROV, G.G.,  
redaktor.

[Calculating the expenditure and employment of materials in  
machine-building factories] Uchet raskhoda i ispol'zovaniia materia-  
lov na mashinostroitel'nykh zavodakh. Otvetstvennye red. M.Kh.Zheb-  
rak, Kh.G.Kastanaev. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashino-  
stroit. i sudostroit. lit-ry, 1954. 262 p. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Dom inzhenera i tekhnika imeni F.E.Dzerzhinskogo, Moscow.  
(Machinery industry--Accounting)

KASTANAYEV, Kh.

Eliminate superfluous links in the apparatus of enterprises and  
construction projects. Bukhg. uchët 15 no.2:26-28 F '58.(MIRA 11:3)  
(Industrial organization) (Accounting)

KASTANAYEV, Khristofor Georgiyevich; SIMONOV, A., red.; TELEGINA, T.,  
tekh.red.

[Accounting for the auxiliary production of an industrial  
enterprise] Uchet vspomogatel'nykh proizvodstv promyshlennogo  
predpriatiia. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1960. 134 p.

(Accounting)

(MIRA 13:11)

KASTANAYEV, Khristofor Georgiyevich; MAZURKEVICH, M., red.; LEBEDEV, A.,  
tekhn. red.

[Accounting for auxiliary production in an industrial enter-  
prise] Uchet vspomogatel'nogo proizvodstva na promyshlennom  
predpriatii. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1962. 68 p. (MIRA 15:8)  
(Accounting)

KASTANAYEV, Kh.G.; YUR'YEV, N.M., inzh., retsenzant; ILINICH, B.K.,  
red.; DEMKINA, N.F., tekhn. red.

[Accounting of the work in the basic production shops and  
areas of machinery plants] Uchet raboty osnovnykh proizvod-  
stvennykh tsekhov i uchastkov mashinostroitel'nykh pred-  
priatii. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 138 p. (MIRA 16:6)  
(Machinery industry--Accounting)

CHAYKIN, Fedor Filippovich; KASTANAYEV, Kh., red.

[Accounting for unfinished production] Uchet nezavershen-  
nogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1962. 39 p.  
(MIRA 18:3)



*KASTANEK J.*

COUNTRY : GDR H-13  
 CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 57803

AUTHOR : Sirhal, H. and Kastanek, J.  
 INST. : Not given  
 TITLE : Experience with the Application of Dilatometric Analysis in Brick-Making Practice

ORIG. PUB. : Ziegelindustrie, 11, No 18, 518-522 (1958)

ABSTRACT : The authors discuss the practical benefits derived from the utilization of a mobile quality control laboratory by Czech brick-making plants. The mobile laboratory consists of a truck equipped with a full complement of laboratory, technical, and physicomachanical equipment, including a Weiss dilatometer operating in the temperature range 0-1,100° and equipped with a mechanical indicator of linear displacements with an amplification ratio of 2-400. The authors describe the use of

CARD: 1/2

*J.10*

*KASTANOK, J.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H  
and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass.  
Binding Materials. Bottonos. Ceramics.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 32119.

Author : Sirhal, H., Kastanok, J.  
Inst : Scientific Institute of Structural Ceramics.  
Title : Organizing the Manufacture of Perforated Bricks.

Orig Pub: Stavivo, 1958, 36, No 8, 300-305.

Abstract: The results of the investigations by the Scientific Institute of Structural Ceramics for 1957-1958, of the experimental output of perforated bricks (PB) in many plants of Czechoslovakia from clays of different deposits (931 varieties), are described. The object of the investigations was the conversion of brick kilns from the manufacture of solid bricks of a large size to the man-

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H  
and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass.  
Binding Materials. Betons. Ceramics

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 32119.

Abstract: ufacture of PB of a small size and light weight.  
In the end, it was explained that in the great  
majority of plants this conversion cannot be  
accomplished successfully without a considerable  
reconstruction of the quarries and a reequipment  
of the plants. The fundamental requirements of  
the organization of PB manufacture were: (a) the  
raw material must contain 20-28% of particles  
less than 2 /" and 50-60% of particles greater  
than 20 /" ; (b) the defrosting or aging of the  
clay, early moistening and more careful treatment;  
(c) during the delivery of PB from the ribbon-  
press, the relation of the cross-sectional area  
of the press cylinder to the cross-sectional area

Card 2/3

KASTANEK, J.

"Experiences from the production of cored bricks on the new LSVS 450-1 press."  
p. 199.

STAVIVO. (MINISTERSTVO STAVEBNICTVI). Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 37, no. 6,  
June 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.  
Uncl.

SIRHAL, H., inz. dr. CSc.; KASTANEK, J.; FOLTYNEK, S., inz.

Proposal of a standard method of determining the granulometric composition of brick clays and evaluating their use. Stavivo 42 no. 6:206-208 '64.

1. Research Institute of Building Materials, Brno.

**4457** Selecting Parts Suitable for Precision Casting, Valdes  
propresse pour presage d'outils en alumin. Vlatyemph no  
detai 1960 48 pages Non-firmat x A no 5 May  
Moden 1960 48 pages 11 photos 11 figs 1 tabl.

KASTANEK, Otokar, inz.

Increasing the effectiveness of special precision casting  
production. Stroj vyr ll no.8:390-395 Ag '63.

1. Vysoka skola technicka, Kosice.

L 38595-66 EWP(e)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG/AT/WH

ACC NR: AP6027707

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0034/66/000/001/0070/0070

AUTHOR: Jezek, J. (Doctor of natural sciences; Candidate of sciences); Kastanek, O.  
(Engineer); Krumpolc, V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Cutting steels, mainly for cast tools

SOURCE: Hutnické listy, no. 1, 1966, 70

TOPIC TAGS: tool steel, metal cutting, grain structure

ABSTRACT: The article is an abstract of Czechoslovak Patent Application No Class 40b, 15/00, PV 2807-65, dated 29 April 65. The invention covers a method by which the network of eutectic carbides is disrupted by the addition of 0.2 to 10 weight % of Ti, Zr, Nb, or Ta, or a mixture of any of these. In this steel vanadium is either completely or in part replaced by metals of the 4th and 5th group; this fosters the formation of primary carbides. This increases the suitability of the steels for cutting, and a fine grain structure is maintained in the final product. [JPRS: 34,519]

SUB CODE: 11, 13 / SUBM DATE: 29Apr65

Card 1/1 ✓

0917



KASTANEK, O.

The significance of precise casting methods for the improvement of productivity. p. 515. (TECHNICKA PRACA, Vol. 9, No. 8, Aug 1957, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

KASTANEK, Otakar

Gating system of precise cock castings made by a new founding method.  
Slevarenstvi 10 no.1:14-18 Ja '62.

1. Zavody presneho strojirenstvi, Gottwaldov.

DOSHKARZH, I.[Doskar, Josef], inzh. doktor; VALIKHRAKH, O.[Valihrach, Otakar], inzh.; GABRIYEL', Ya.[Gabriel, Jan]; KASHTANEK, O. [Kastanek, Otakar]; ZHUKOV, A.A.[translator]; EMINGER, Z., doktor nauk, retsenzent; POLYAKOV, Ya.G., red.; KRAUS, O., glav. red.; SIROTIN, A.I., red. izd-va; EL'KING, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Precision casting in ceramic molds]Tochnoe lit'e v keramicheskie formy. Pod red. I.A.G.Poliakova. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962.  
295 p. (MIRA 16:2)

(Precision casting)

SOKOV, Yu.F.; PUTILOVA, Z.D.; KASTANOS, A.Z.; VAKULENKO, A.A.

Using a rotor-disk contactor to extract aromatic hydrocarbons  
with diethylene glycol. Trudy BashNIL NP no.7:108-113 '64.  
(MIRA 17:9)

KASTANOV, L. N.

"Study by optical way of the behaviour of manganese catalyst in very strong acid solutions when being acted upon by azone." Kastanov, L. N. and Dlescuk, O. N.. (p. 345)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1938, Volume 8, No. 4

KASTANYAN, G.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Possibilities of expanding the applications of nonsynchronous automatic  
reclosing. Elek.sta.26 no.9:34-35 S'55. (MLRA 8:12)  
(Electric networks)

KASTEL', G.R.

Study on the close rapprochement between comet Brooks and Jupiter in  
1886. Bul. Inst. teor. astron. 10 no.2:118-142 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

VORONKOV, A.; CHARNYY, S.; KASTEL, I.; KRESTOV, M.; MOISEYENKO, A.;  
PALLADINA, G.A., red. izd-va; TOKER, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Industrialization of finishing work; a report] Industrializatsia  
otdelochnykh rabot; soobshchenie... [Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po  
stroit. i arkhitekt., 1955] 29 p. (MIRA 11:6)  
(Building)



KASTEL', I., kand.arkhitektury

Unified series of standard plans for public buildings. Na stroi.  
Ros. no.7:33-35 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Rukovoditel' masterskoy No.3 Instituta tipovogo i eksperimental'nogo  
proyektirovaniya Glavnogo arkhitekturnoplanirovochnogo upravleniya  
Moskvy.

(Public buildings)

KATSEVMAN, L.V.; VOKHOMSKIY, M.N., inzh., otv. red.; DIKHTEP, Ya.Ye.,  
red.; DYUBEK, L.K., red.; ZHEMOCHKINA, V.B., red.; ITTSIGSON,  
F.L., inzh., red.; KASTEL', I.N., kand. arkhitektury, red.;  
CHIZH-DEMIDOVICH, V.V., red.; SHEVCHENKO, V.A., inzh., red.

[Collection of materials on results of research and experi-  
mental work in 1960-1961] Sbornik materialov po rezul'tatam  
nauchno-issledovatel'skikh i eksperimental'nykh rabot  
1960-1961 gg. Moskva, 1961. 142 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Moscow. Institut tipovogo i eksperimental'nogo proyektiro-  
vaniya.  
(Building research)

YUGOSLAVIA

Dr Boris KASTELIC and Dr Bojan VARL, Internal Medicine Clinic of Medical Faculty, Radioisotope Laboratory (Radioizotopni laboratorij, Interna klinika Zdravniške fakultete,) Ljubljana; Head (Predstojnik) Prof Academician Dr I. TAVCAR, Ljubljana.

"Evaluation of Thyroid Function by the Two-Phase Radioiodine Metabolism Test."

Belgrade, Medicinski Glasnik, Vol 17, No 3-4, Mar-Apr 63; pp 109-111.

Abstract: Data from 832 patients in whom various radioiodine tests were done during the course of the past year. One graph shows percentage of eu- and hyperthyroid patients plotted against percentage of fixation and time. Various other indices are shown. The test is highly praised as diagnostic aid in thyroid conditions. Four graphs, 4 tables, 3 Western references.

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YUGOSLAVIA

Dr B. KASTELIC, Internal Medicine Clinic of Medical Faculty (Interna klinika Zdravniske fakultete) Head (Predstojnik) Academician Prof Dr I. TAVCAR, University (Vseucilisce), Ljubljana.

"Isotope Nephrography"

Belgrade, Medicinski Glasnik, Vol 17, No 3-4, Mar-Apr 63; pp 146-150.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Use of I-131 - tagged hippurate in retention renal function test is considered excellent diagnostic device. Table shows data obtained in 13 patients; graphs with brief case comments are also given. Table, 24 graphs, 6 Western references.

1/1

KASTELY, Sandor, ifj.

The 3rd class parachutist championship. Repules 13  
no.7:7 J1 '60.

KASTELY, Sandor, ifj.

For the beginning of the new training year. Repules 13  
no.12:13 D '60.

KASTELIC, Boris; VARL, Bojan

Determination of the blood volume and the erythrocyte life span  
with the aid of erythrocytes labeled with Cr51. Prim. radioaktiv.  
izotop. 2 no.3:32-36 D '61.

1. Interna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Ljubljani Predstojnik:  
Akad. prof. dr. Igor Tavcar.  
(BLOOD VOLUME DETERMINATION) (ERYTHROCYTES)  
(CHROMIUM ISOTOPES)

SOV/24-59-2-24/30

AUTHORS: Kastelin, O.N., Mit'kina, Ye.A., Predvoditelev, A.S. (Moscow)

TITLE: Melting of Bodies in a Supersonic Current (Plavleniye tel v sverkhzvukovom potoke)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Energetika i avtomatika, 1959, Nr 2, pp 140-141 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Cones of Wood's metal were exposed to a supersonic air current at Mach 1.7. The cones varied in height from 9 to 33 mm and in angle from 10 to 50 degrees, and their melting was observed photographically. The maximum disintegration occurred at the nose shock wave, and the melting occurred with constant velocity, independent of the angle of the cone. There is 1 table and 3 figures.

SUBMITTED: October 14, 1957.

Card 1, 1



KASTEL'MAN, N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Electric spark coating of refined cast iron with various metals.  
Muk.-elev.prom. 22 no.2:19-21 F '56. (MIRA 9:6)

1.Odesskiy tekhnologicheskii institut.  
(Metal spraying) (Grain-milling machinery)

KASTEL'MAN, N.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk

Centrifugal method for coating parts with capron. Mashinostroitel'  
no.5:29-30 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)  
(Plastic spraying)

KASTELY, Sandor

The 51-type parachute and the sportsmen. Repules 14 no.9:  
16 S '68.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KASTENING, B.

Chemical Institute, Bamberg Technical College (Chemisches Institut  
der Hochschule, Bamberg), German Federal Republic

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 12,  
Dec 1965, pp 4033-4049

"Investigation of short-lived intermediate products, using  
electro-chemical processes."


S/259/62/000/001/002/003  
1007/1207

Author: ~~Kaster, E.~~

Title: A NEW STANDARD RAILROAD ELECTRIC MOTOR

Periodical: Nauka i tekhnika, no. 1, 1962, 10-11

*Text:* To cope with the increasing expansion of railroad electrification, the Soviet electric equipment plant in Riga designed and began the series production of a new standard traction electric motor to be adapted both to alternating and direct current and to cars of various lengths. The new motor, compared to earlier types, is of improved design and lower prime cost. Basically it can be used for various types and characteristics of electric locomotives by changing only the characteristics of its windings. Among the distinguishing features of this standard motor should be mentioned: economic design of brush yoke; construction of the brush rocker from plastics; commutator of new simple design capable of resisting speeds up to 3500 rpm, with a diameter of about 500 mm, in which the mica insulations have been replaced by plastics; commutator casing made of plastic material; large-scale replacement of scarce and expensive materials such as steel, copper, mica, etc. by plastic, thus permitting great savings in the prime cost and ensuring better performance. Overall reduction of prime cost is 37% as compared with conventional types of electric traction motors.



Card 1/1

BARSKIY, M.R., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KASTER, I.M., inzhener.

Consultation on electric traction equipment in Riga. Elektrichestvo  
no.3:86-88 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Sovet nauchnykh inzhenerno-tekhnicheskikh obshchestv Latvyskoy  
SSR. (Riga--Electric railroads--Equipment and supplies)  
(Equipment and supplies--Electric railroads--Riga)

BARSKIY, Moisey Rafailovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; KOLESNICHENKO, Vitaliy  
Onufriyevich, inzh.; KAster, Yefim Samuilovich, inzh.; SHIRYAYEV,  
A.P., inzh., red.; VERINA, G.P., tekhn.red.

[The ER1 electric train] Elektropoezd ER1. Moskva, Gos. transp.  
zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1958. 165 p. (MIRA 12:1)  
(Electric railroads)

KASATRIN, Nikolai Petrovich

Obobshchenie osnovnykh uravnenii aerodinamiki i elektrodinamiki; doklad na osobom soveshchanii pri Akademii nauk SSSR 9 dekabria 1936 g. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1937. 16 p.

Title tr.: Summarization of basic equations of aerodynamics and electrodynamics; report delivered at a special meeting at the Academy of Sciences on December 9, 1936.

QA401.K29

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721030012-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721030012-5"

KASTERINA, Tat'yana Nikolayama; KALININA, Lidiya Sergeyevna;  
STREPIKHEYEV, Yu.A., red.; LYANDE, Yu.V., red.; KOGAN, V.V.,  
tekhn. red.; PANTELEYEVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Chemical methods of studying synthetic resins and plastics]  
Khimicheskie metody issledovaniia sinteticheskikh smol i  
plasticheskikh mass. Pod red. IU.A.Strepikheeva. Moskva,  
Goskhimizdat, 1963. 284 p. (MIRA 16:7)  
(Resins, Synthetic--Analysis)  
(Plastics--Analysis)

| 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <p><b>KASTERINA, T.</b></p> <p><i>The oxidation of drying oils. G. PETROV AND T. KASTERINA. Masloboina-Zhironos Delo 1931, No. 10, 30-7. —The oxidation of linseed oil and its fatty acids by <math>K_2Cr_2O_7</math>, <math>BaCrO_4</math>, <math>PbCrO_4</math>, air and O was carried out with particular attention to the formation of hydroxy acids. The oxidation of linseed oil with <math>K_2Cr_2O_7</math>. —A 10% <math>K_2Cr_2O_7</math> soln. of dil. HCl (1:2) was added to the oil (500 g.), the whole thoroughly stirred, washed with hot <math>H_2O</math> and filtered through florisol. The amts. of <math>K_2Cr_2O_7</math> added varied from 2 to 30% of the wt. of the oil. With 30% <math>K_2Cr_2O_7</math> the I nos. changed only very slightly, the hydroxy acids increased from 1 to 9.5%, the acid no. from 2.0 to 3.75, the sapon no. from 183 to 194.3, the Ac no. from 7.31 to 21.1. The const. of the fatty acid (200 g.) treated as above with the const. of the untreated acids in parentheses were: I no. 152 (177.3), acid no. 183.4 (183.1), sapon. no. 202.05 (200.6), Ac no. 30.7 (30.0). The oxidation with <math>PbCrO_4</math> and <math>BaCrO_4</math>. —The const. of linseed and sunflower-seed oils were affected only slightly by the insol. chromates. The fatty acids of linseed oil, however, showed some increase in the I, acid and sapon. nos. The color of the oils treated with <math>K_2Cr_2O_7</math> was light yellow with a greenish shade. The ash content of the oils treated with 30% <math>K_2Cr_2O_7</math> was 0.75%. The oxidation of linseed oil with O and air. The temps. varied from 50° to 170°, the time from 30 to 40 hrs., and the gas velocity from 170 to 175 l. per hr. The effect of air and O on the const. of linseed oil and its fatty acids was appreciably different from that produced by the chromates: the I nos. were considerably lowered (with O at 135-140° the I no. decreased from 175.4 to 100.6), the amt. of hydroxy acids was higher and the marked difference between the acid and sapon. nos. of the O-treated fatty acids pointed to the formation of lactones. The effect of the oxidation method on drying time. The oils which were treated with air at 135-40° for 17 hrs. dried faster and the oils treated at 165-70° dried more slowly than those oxidized with <math>K_2Cr_2O_7</math>. The soaps which were prepd. from the oxidized oils showed a harder consistency, but were hygroscopic and darkened on aging. E. R.</i></p> |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <p>ASB.SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

| PROCESS AND PROPERTIES   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| <p>Plastic composition. T. E. Petrova and T. N. Kasterina. Russ. 37,338, June 30, 1934. The product of the condensation of urea with formaldehyde in the presence of Al salts is mixed with alc. soln. of the phenol novolac resins after the separation of a part of the water.</p> |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <p>GROUP NO. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26</p>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |